

FOR YOUR
INFORMATION

MANITOBA VETERANS



SOME FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA SINCE 1939

Presented by
The Government of the Province of Manitoba

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OFFICE OF THE PREMIER
WINNIPEG

TO THE VETERANS OF MANITOBA

Welcome home!

Because you volunteered in such large numbers—

Because your courage, perseverance and fighting
ability were second to none—

Because you did a first class job at sea, on
land and in the air—

Because there's a mighty big peacetime job to
be done and we need your help—

Because we're downright glad to see you—

Welcome home!

Arthur S. Johnson

Premier of Manitoba

While You Were Away—

The first and foremost objective of the people of Manitoba was to increase production, both agricultural and industrial, to the full limit of their capacity—and beyond.

Great quantities of food were required to keep the fighting men in fighting trim, to prevent starvation among the civilian populations of our Allies in wartime, and to build up reserve stocks which will be available to all the peoples of the post-war world as soon as sufficient shipping and transportation are available once more.

The farmers of Manitoba were not only asked to increase their total production. They were asked to change their types of production in order to meet the special requirements of wartime conditions. And they were asked to do it with fewer men and limited supplies of equipment.

They did it. It meant working long hours, day in and day out. It meant that they had to patch up their machinery the best they could. It meant that they had to learn new methods and improvise to solve new problems. The farmers did it. Just how much they did is shown by the fact that the value of Manitoba's agricultural production in 1944 was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as it was in 1939.

Manitoba's industry has also played an important part in Canadian wartime production. Employment in manufacturing in Manitoba increased from 23,910 in 1939 to over 42,000 in 1944, and the gross value of manufactured products was well over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as that of 1939. In order to meet the demands which have been made on them, Manitoba manufacturers have had to learn new techniques, work out new methods and train new personnel, many of whom were without previous industrial experience.

We've been busy and we still are. But never for a moment have we forgotten that, sooner or later, victory would come, both in Europe and in the Pacific, and that you would be coming back to take your place in the life of this province.



Au Revoir to the "Pats," December 1939

Now That You're Back Home—

We need your help to do your share of the big peacetime job that lies ahead of us in Manitoba. Many of you have been away for four, five and six years. During that time you have seen new countries, learned new skills, considered new ideas, and satisfied yourself that Canada is a mighty fine place to call "home."

The Dominion Government is primarily responsible for your welfare as veterans, and you are no doubt aware of the many benefits available to assist you in re-establishing yourself in civilian life. Full information respecting these matters is contained in "Back to Civil Life" and other publications, which describe the grants, allowances and gratuities you are entitled to on your discharge, your right to return to your peacetime job, your opportunity to complete your school or university education or to receive vocational training, the grants which you can obtain to assist you while you are getting established, the assistance given to agricultural settlers under the Veterans' Land Act and the provision which has been made for life insurance protection exclusively for veterans. A large staff has been appointed by the Dominion Government to give you detailed information and advice respecting all these measures. In addition, large numbers of Manitoba citizens have voluntarily grouped themselves into local committees throughout the province to give you the benefit of their close contact with affairs in your community. You will find a directory of these agencies and committees on page 31 of this pamphlet.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to remind you of some of the services and assistance which the Government of Manitoba was giving at the beginning of the war, to bring you up to date on the changes that occurred in wartime, and to give you some indication of the plans which are being prepared for the future, subject to your approval.



Happy smiles prevail at R.C.A.F. Release Centre

Your Provincial Government

During the greater part of the war, Manitoba has had a coalition government. In 1940, shortly after the war began, all four political parties in Manitoba (the Liberal-Progressive, the Conservatives, the C.C.F. and the Social Credit) formed a non-partisan coalition government, pledged to cut out party politics for the duration of the war and reconversion periods. Certain Liberal-Progressive cabinet ministers resigned to make way for new cabinet appointments representing the other parties. Hon. Errick Willis, leader of the Conservative Party, became Minister of Public Works, Hon. S. J. Farmer, leader of the C.C.F. Party, became Minister of Labor and Hon. Norman Turnbull of the Social Credit Party became Minister without Portfolio. The new non-partisan government in the general election of 1941 sought a mandate for this non-partisan approach to provincial political problems and received an overwhelming approval, electing 50 out of 55 members in the legislature.

In December 1942, when Mr. John Bracken retired from the Provincial Government to become Dominion leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party, the five C.C.F. members in the Manitoba legislature withdrew from the coalition. The other three parties in the coalition unanimously chose as Premier the Hon. Stuart Garson, formerly Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Garson has continued to serve as Premier since January 1943.

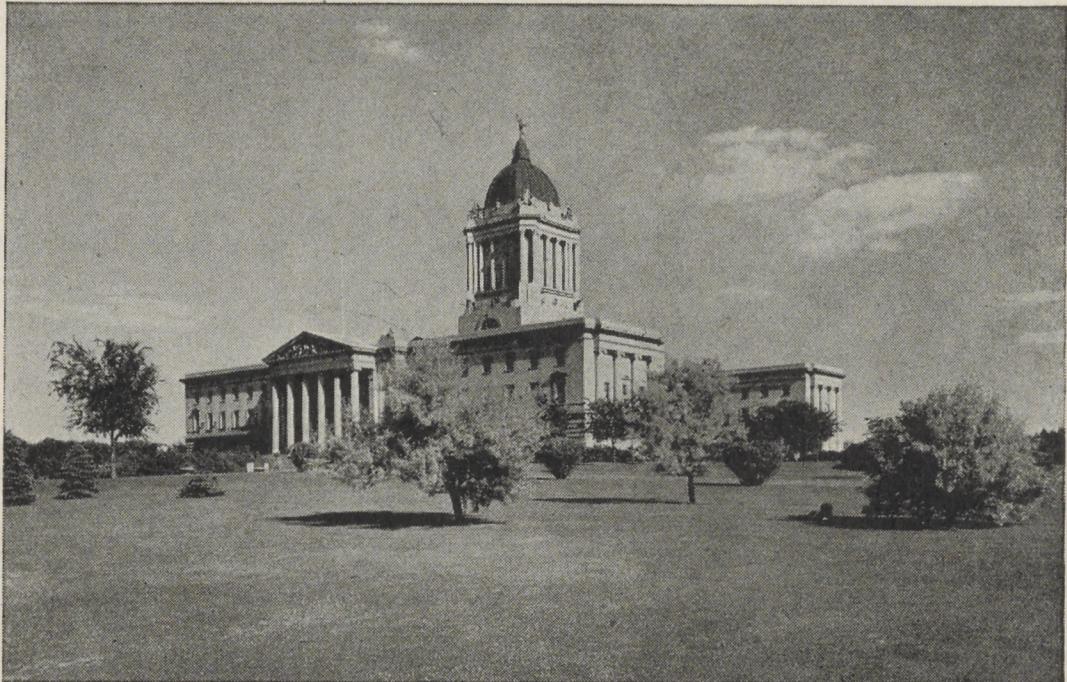
It became apparent early in the war that the tremendous burden of financing the war required a readjustment of taxation policies as between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. An agreement was accordingly entered into whereby the Manitoba Government, along with all the other provincial Governments in Canada, agreed with the Dominion Government to forego temporarily its right to impose and collect some of its most important taxes, viz., corporation and income taxes. In return for this concession the Dominion Government agreed to pay to the Manitoba Government a specified sum and also to guarantee a specified minimum revenue to the province from gasoline taxes and liquor sales. This agreement as to taxes terminates one year after the end of the Japanese war.

It is the view of the Manitoba Government, as expressed by Premier Garson, that a more permanent re-adjustment of the responsibilities and financial resources of the provinces under the Canadian Constitution is as necessary in peacetime as it was during the war. Speaking before the House of Commons' Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment in June 1943, Premier Garson pointed out that: "The Canadian Constitution has determined what the provincial share in post-war reconstruction shall be. The Canadian Constitution has determined what the provincial financial resources shall be. The provincial financial resources so determined will not support the provincial share of the post-war program so determined. If we are sincere in our desire for an effective post-war program, we must either increase the province's financial resources by federal adjustment grants, or we must transfer from the province to the Dominion a large part of the provincial share of the program." Premier Garson urged strongly then, as he had urged many times before and has urged many times since, that a meeting of Dominion and provincial representatives should be arranged at once "to search for ways and means of achieving the necessary adjustments to make it possible for each jurisdiction to adequately fulfil its increased post-war responsibilities." Such a Dominion-Provincial Conference was convened at Ottawa on August 6th of this year. At this Conference the Dominion Government made a long list of proposals, some of the most important of which were in line with what the Manitoba Government has been advocating for some time. In order to give all provinces an opportunity to consider these proposals, the Conference has been adjourned until November 26, 1945.

In the meantime, the Manitoba Government has been actively engaged in the preparation of detailed and comprehensive plans for Manitoba in the post-war period. These plans are described in detail in other publications issued by the Manitoba Government, a careful reading of which will, we think, show you that your government is doing everything possible within the limits of its powers to increase and diversify the income of the people of this province, and to make possible a more abundant, secure and healthy life for all of us.

In preparation for the future development of Manitoba, your government has followed a policy of sane and sound financing. As a result, since the beginning of the war, the provincial debt has been reduced by more than \$17,000,000, and in addition a reserve for post-war emergencies has been set up which now amounts to more than \$5,400,000. Manitoba's credit, which was imperilled during the depression, has been restored. Each of the last three refundings have been negotiated at new record low rates for the province at 3%, 2.88% and 2.19% respectively. By repayment of debt and by refunding at lower rates of interest, the annual interest charges on Manitoba's debt have been reduced since 1936 by more than \$1,648,000.

Manitoba's prosperity is very directly linked with the exporting industries of farming, mining, fishing and lumbering in Manitoba and Western Canada. Its prosperity, therefore, in the future as in the past, will depend upon conditions outside of Manitoba which are completely beyond the control of the Manitoba Government. There are many indications, however, that the most important governments in the world today recognize the interdependence of the nations of the world and the need for closer economic, political and social co-operation between them than has existed in the past. In its own sphere the Manitoba Government has done, is doing and will continue to do, its part to ensure that the people of this province can justifiably look to the future with confidence.



Agriculture

There has been a great increase in total agricultural production since the beginning of the war, an increase not only in quantity but in value. The wheat acreage has been reduced, but the average price received in 1944 was almost double that in 1939, with the result that the estimated total value of the Manitoba wheat crop increased from \$33,715,000 in 1939 to \$59,292,000 in 1944. There has been an increase in acreage of both oats and barley and the yields per acre have also increased during the war years. In each case the average price received has more than doubled with the result that the estimated total value of these two grains increased from \$16,680,000 in 1939 to \$69,463,000 in 1944. The greatest increase in acreage has occurred in the case of flax. In 1943 the flax acreage was more than four times as much as in 1939, and the average price received was more than doubled.

The general increase which has occurred in the value of net agricultural production is shown by the following comparison between 1939 and 1944:

Field crops.....	143% increase
Livestock increase.....	146% "
Wool.....	314% "
Dairy products.....	157% "
Poultry products.....	233% "

Expressed in terms of the individual Manitoba farm, the average net agricultural production per farm has increased each year since the beginning of the war until the figure for 1944 is 140% higher than it was in 1939.

The continuation in future years of a market at a fair price for Manitoba's agricultural production depends on factors which are entirely beyond the control of the Manitoba Government. Efforts are now being made to remove all artificial barriers to trade and to ensure that the primary producer gets a fair price for his product. To the extent that they succeed these measures will bring continued prosperity to Manitoba farmers.

The efforts of the Manitoba Government are directed to assisting the farmer in efficient and diversified production. The Provincial Department of Agriculture, through its various branches, is set up for that purpose. If you were a farmer before enlistment, you may remember some of the ways in which the Department's services were available to you. If, on the other hand, you have had no previous farming experience in this province, but are considering the possibility of acquiring a farm under the Veterans' Land Act, or otherwise, you will be personally interested in the nature of the services and assistance given to agriculturists by the Manitoba Government.



Threshed 44 bushels to the acre at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden

Farm Land

The most important asset of the Manitoba farmer is the land itself. For the purpose of conserving and making the most efficient use of this land, the Land Rehabilitation Act was enacted in 1939 to permit full co-operation between Manitoba municipalities, the Manitoba Government and the Dominion Government under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, so that all necessary action can be taken to rehabilitate areas which have suffered from drought and soil drifting, and to develop efficient long-range methods of farm practice, tree culture, water supply, land utilization and land settlement, all with a view to affording greater economic security.

The municipalities are authorized not only to construct whatever works are required, but also to require farmers in their jurisdiction to practice strip farming, grow cover crops, plant trees, etc. It is beyond the scope of this pamphlet to discuss all aspects of this important branch of the government's activity, but these details are all given in the publication entitled "Manitoba Agriculture and Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Activities" by Prof. J. H. Ellis of the Soils Department of the University of Manitoba. A copy of this interesting pamphlet is yours for the asking.

For our present purpose, it is sufficient to say that intensive study is being made in an attempt to solve the problems relating to Manitoba farm lands. Large numbers of dugouts and dams have already been constructed to conserve water on Manitoba farms, and it is proposed that the construction of these dugouts and dams should be continued after the war on a planned annual basis. There is an urgent need for about 25,000 dugouts on Manitoba farms. The construction of these dugouts for a five year period would not only help greatly to conserve water, but would also provide employment for 150 men for six months each year.

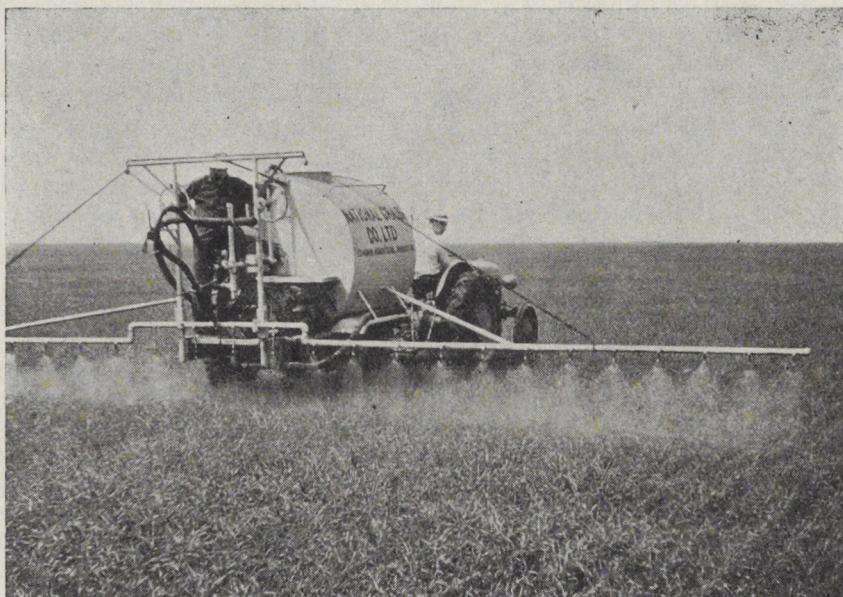
While some farm areas in Manitoba would benefit by an increased water supply, production in other areas could be increased by adding to present drainage facilities. It is estimated that 4,000,000 acres require additional drainage work, and projects of that nature are included in the post-war plans which have been prepared by the Government. Drainage works which are now underway or are planned for the future will not only increase production in areas which are already established as farming districts, but will also open up new areas for agricultural settlement throughout the province. A number of areas, containing a total of approximately 600,000 acres, have been selected as containing good potential agricultural lands after certain development work has been done. Work is well advanced in two of these areas, one of which is the Carrot River District near The Pas in Northern Manitoba, the other being near Lac du Bonnet. It is expected that some of the land in these areas will be available for settlement next year.

You are already familiar with the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act and the assistance which is given under that statute to those who wish to take up land for farming purposes. The Manitoba Government is maintaining close co-operation with the administrators of the Veterans' Land Act, and legislation has been enacted enabling the government to make available certain Crown lands, either to the veterans themselves or to the Director of the Veterans' Land Act for resale to veterans.

For the full intensive development of agricultural lands, it is necessary not only to conserve this important asset, but it is also important to make the most efficient use of it. In order to make the best use of land, it is essential to know what it is best suited for, what it can grow and what particular policy must be followed to obtain the greatest possible production from it. To obtain basic information of this nature, the Manitoba Government has, for several years, been making a survey of all Manitoba soils, and it is proposed to increase work of this nature as soon as soil survey specialists again become available. It is the policy of the Manitoba Government to encourage future agricultural settlement of Crown lands only in those areas in which it has been definitely determined that the land is suitable for agricultural purposes. The benefits of this policy to future settlers in Manitoba are obvious.

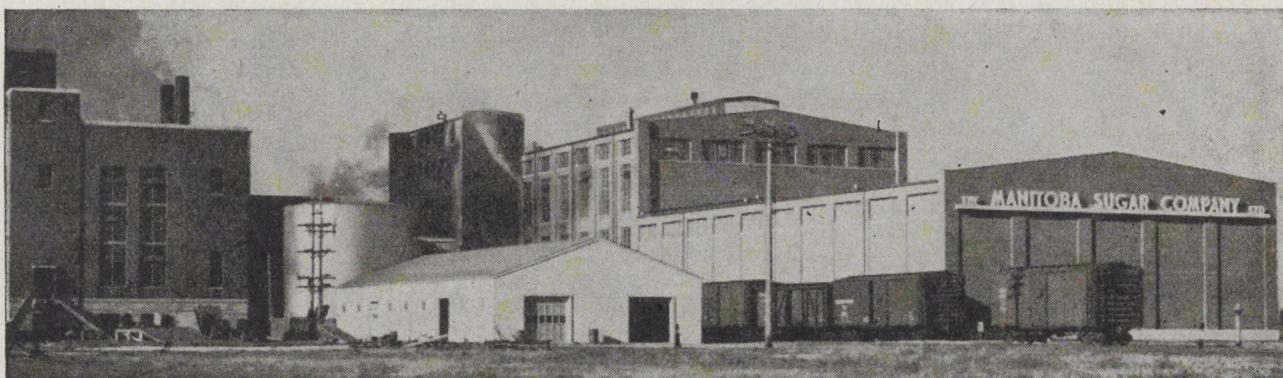
New Crops

For many years the Manitoba farmers have been noted for the outstanding quality of their products. Constant efforts are made by the government to raise these standards of quality to even higher levels. The Seed Purchasing and Cleaning Warehouse Act was brought into force in 1939, and as its name suggests, it is designed to regulate this important branch of agriculture. The Noxious Weeds Act was amended in 1942 to give municipalities greater power in combating this menace to field crops, and the Manitoba Weeds Commission has been carrying on experiments with chemical sprays which show promising results in reducing the quantity of weeds and thereby increasing the yield of the crops. Publications have been prepared and widely circulated throughout the province showing the different methods of controlling and eradicating these weeds.



Controlling weeds by chemical spray near Morris

In addition to improving the quantity and quality of the established agricultural crops in Manitoba, the Manitoba Government has also encouraged new field crops. A beet sugar factory was established in 1940, as a result of a financial guarantee provided by the Manitoba Government. This factory has made an important contribution in supplying this essential commodity during the wartime period of scarcity. It has also resulted in the introduction of a new crop for approximately 15,000 acres of agricultural land in the province, and has produced an annual sugar beet crop worth an estimated \$760,000.



The growing of sunflowers, soy beans, etc., is also being encouraged by the assistance given by the Manitoba Government in providing a financial guarantee for the Co-op Vegetable Oils Ltd. A new plant has been constructed to produce vegetable oils from these crops, which will not only provide a market for an increasing amount of new specialized crops, but will also add to the industrial employment of the province.

The Manitoba honey market was stabilized and the honey industry greatly improved by a financial guarantee provided by the Manitoba Government for the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers, Ltd. in 1940. This guaranteed loan has already been repaid in full and the guarantee discharged. None of these guarantees has cost the taxpayers of Manitoba a cent.



Sunrise Sunflowers at Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden

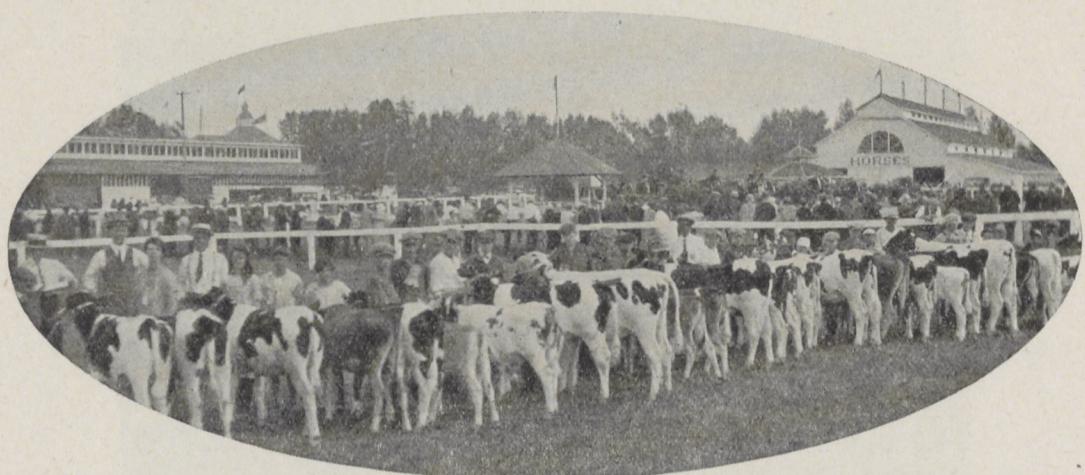
Experiments with other new crops have been continued. For example, new varieties of fibre flax, soy beans, sugar beets, peas, field beans, alfalfa, sweet clover, mustard, tobacco, etc., are constantly being tried out, and close co-operation is maintained in these experiments between the Departments of Agriculture, the agricultural representatives and the farmers. As new information is obtained in this way, publications are issued giving the benefit of this information to all who are interested.



A field of wheat near St. Agathe, Manitoba. Strips were sprayed with Selective Weed Killer, May 31st, the photo taken June 24th, when wild mustard was in full bloom.

Livestock

Livestock production has become an even more important source of income for farmers. Many measures have been taken by the government to assist in this trend. The government's policy of exchanging purebred bulls for bulls of an inferior type, and of renting out purebred rams and boars at a nominal figure, has done much to improve the quality of our stock. To reduce marketing damage, the legislature in 1939 made provision for the deduction of one dollar per head on the sale of horned cattle. This legislation has not eliminated all damage from bruising, but it has reduced it considerably, and when more farm help is available its benefits will be more marked. In addition, careful inspection has been made of cattle arriving by rail and truck to make sure that the loss due to improper handling and lack of partitions is kept to a minimum.



Dairy calves, raised by Manitoba boys and girls, on show at the Provincial Exhibition, Brandon

The most recent legislation with respect to cattle is directed against Bang's disease. Under this legislation one dollar is paid by the government to the owner of each calf vaccinated against the disease. In addition to this payment by the government, municipalities are authorized to pay an equal amount to the owner.

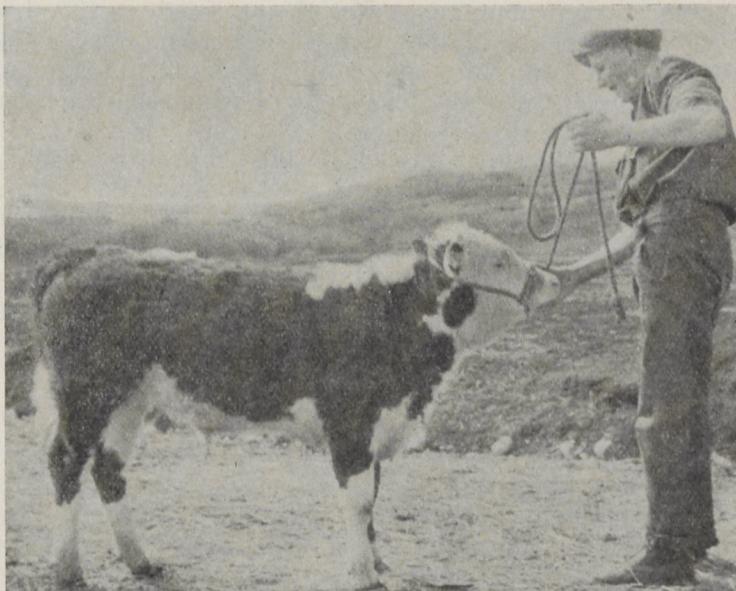
Agricultural Representatives

In spite of the shortage of trained personnel, the Manitoba Government has been able to increase the number of agricultural representatives throughout the province. These men are located at convenient centres, and their expert training and practical experience enables them to give up-to-date information to the farmer on all aspects of agriculture. As new problems arise they are passed through the agricultural representatives to the appropriate branch of the Department for consideration.

A veterinary laboratory is maintained by the government with an expert staff available to diagnose new diseases, conduct research and find ways and means of assisting the farmer in his production. All this information is passed on to the farmer through the agricultural representatives and the numerous publications which are issued.

Due to the shortage of farm help available in wartime, it has become more important to keep farm machinery in first class working order. Demonstrations of the best methods of doing this have been organized by the Department in different areas throughout the province with the assistance of the agricultural representatives.

The agricultural representatives are also of great assistance to the large number of societies which have been formed to deal with problems of agriculture, horticulture, bee-keeping, poultry breeding and breeding of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc. Financial assistance is given by the government to all these societies, and in this way producers and government officials combine their efforts to solve their mutual problems.



A club member training his calf

PUBLICATIONS

Many departments of the Manitoba government have prepared and issued attractive publications dealing with a wide variety of subjects. The Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, for example, has available a large number of pamphlets dealing with Field Husbandry, Weeds, Farm Machinery, Dairying, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Insects, Household Helps, Horticulture, etc.

If you are interested in Fur Farming or matters relating to mines, forests and other natural resources of Manitoba, the publications issued by the Department of Mines and Natural Resources may contain the information you are looking for.

The Travel and Publicity Bureau will be glad to supply you with descriptive information about the many attractive areas throughout the province. The Department of Health and Public Welfare offers a particularly wide selection of interesting and informative publications dealing with health problems.

Most of these publications are free. They have been prepared for your information and you are invited to take full advantage of the services which are available to you.

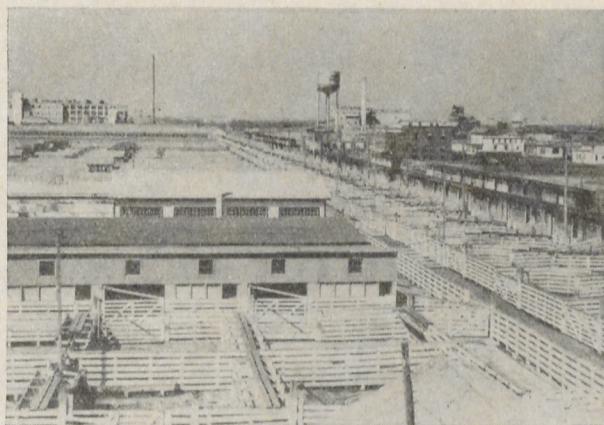
Extension Service

Nor are the wives and children of the farmers forgotten. Large numbers of junior clubs for boys and girls, assisted by officials of the Extension Service of the Department and by government grants, are actively engaged in the practical study of all aspects of farm life. Many of their mothers are members of farm organizations and Women's Institutes which provide valuable assistance in establishing libraries, rest rooms, hospitals, community centres, musical festivals and other non-political, non-sectarian community enterprises throughout the province. These organizations, which co-operate closely with the Extension Service, have made an important contribution to war work, and can be relied on to make an equally fine contribution in assisting in the re-establishment of Manitoba veterans throughout the province.

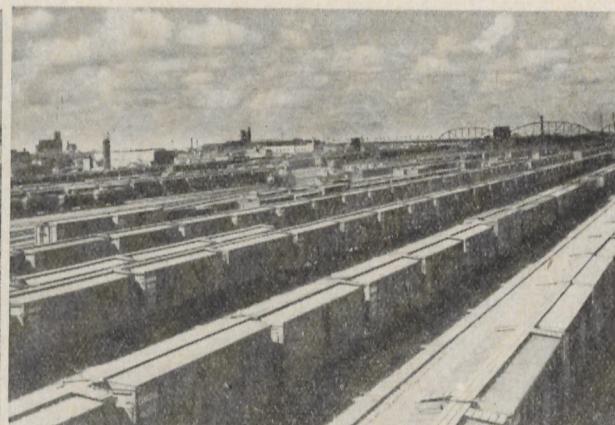
One division of the Extension Service is devoted entirely to assisting the women in rural areas to improve home conditions in their community. Short courses are given dealing with food, health, clothing, homecraft, kitchen improvements, home management and beautification, etc. Reference is made later on in this article to the extension which is being made to the facilities for bringing electric power into farm homes. It is impossible to exaggerate the extent to which an abundant supply of cheap electric power will change the picture in the average farm home, and the help it will be to farm women everywhere.

Marketing

From the point of view of the farmer, problems of marketing are no less important than those of production. In this respect the Manitoba Government has enacted legislation of great importance. The Natural Products Marketing Act was brought into force in 1939, setting up a Marketing Board for Manitoba with power, either alone or in co-operation with similar agencies of the Dominion and other provinces, to take all action necessary for the promotion, control and regulation of the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of all natural products of Manitoba. In 1942, the Manitoba Vegetable Sales Act was enacted by the Manitoba Government to authorize a comprehensive system of inspection, grading, packaging, packing, marketing, shipping, advertising and selling of vegetables in the province.



St. Boniface stockyards are the largest in the British Empire



Winnipeg has the largest individually owned railway yards in the world

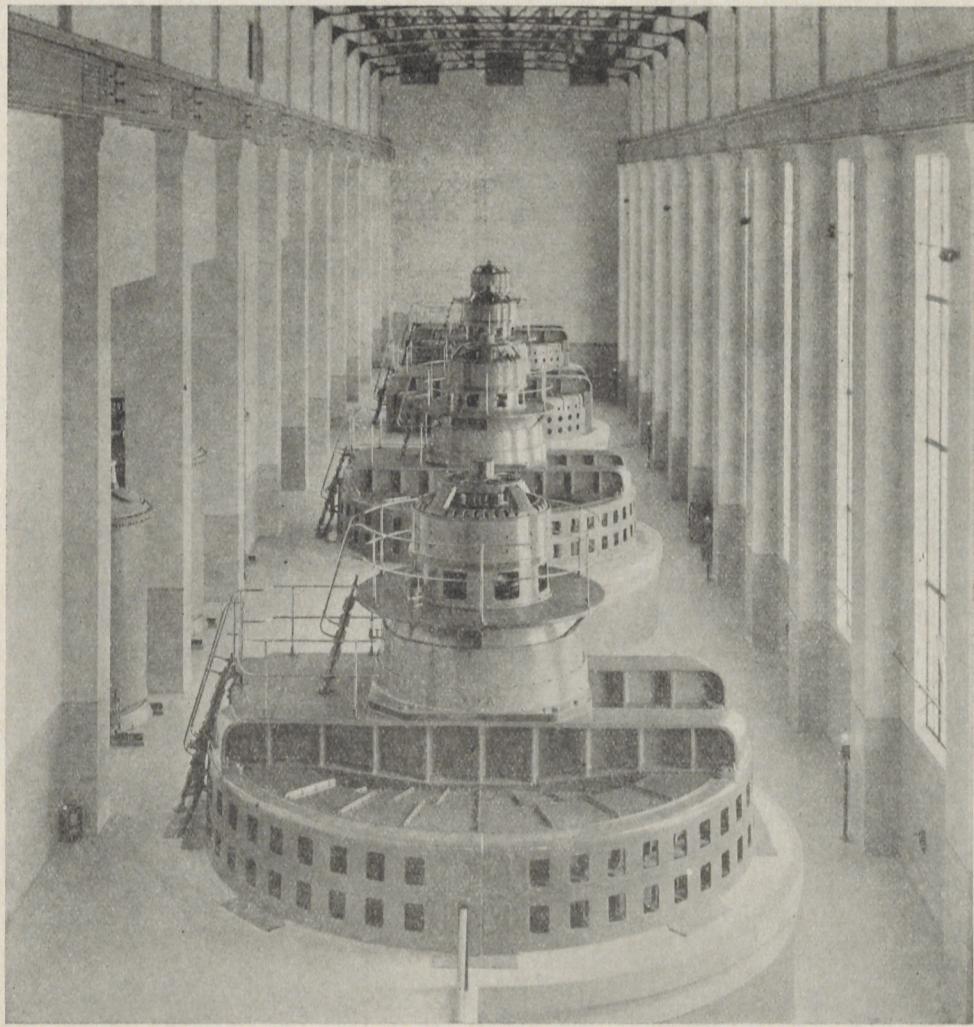
Even before the war, a fund had been established by the Manitoba Government to be administered by the Co-operative Promotion Board for the development and extension of co-operation amongst agricultural producers, and to carry on investigation into co-operative marketing and consumers' co-operatives.

Reference should also be made to another fund, established by the government in 1945, to provide scholarships for the study of veterinary science.

Industry

Great progress has been made in Manitoba since the commencement of the war in the establishment of new industries, and in the expansion of these industries which have already made such a great contribution to the welfare of this province. In the process, new skills and manufacturing techniques have been learned and worked out, and a much larger proportion of the population has become familiar with the many aspects of industrial production. One of the results of this will be a further increase in the development of industry during the post-war years.

One of the factors most important to the success of industry in Manitoba, is the abundant supply of hydro-electric power available at the lowest rates on the North American continent. Work has already been started in extending the services of the Manitoba Power Commission throughout the rural areas of the province, and it is planned to carry on this expansion programme for at least a ten year period. One of the results which will follow from the Manitoba Government's policy of making cheap electrical power available in all settled areas within the province, will be to encourage the establishment and operation of more small industries in the towns and villages, as well as in the cities of Manitoba. In addition, the work of constructing the new power lines and manufacturing the electrical equipment which will be required by the new consumers, will provide a market for a large number of products manufactured in Manitoba.



Interior of Slave Falls Development on the Winnipeg River

You may be one of thousands of young men from Manitoba who have in the course of serving in the Canadian armed forces, become expert in some skilled trade. Now that you are back in civilian life, you will want to put that new knowledge to its best use. You will find that Manitoba offers many opportunities for skilled craftsmen of all kinds. If you are now fully trained and wish to go in business for yourself, the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba is ready, willing and anxious to assist you in finding a suitable location. If you need more capital, the Industrial Development Bank may be able to meet your requirements.

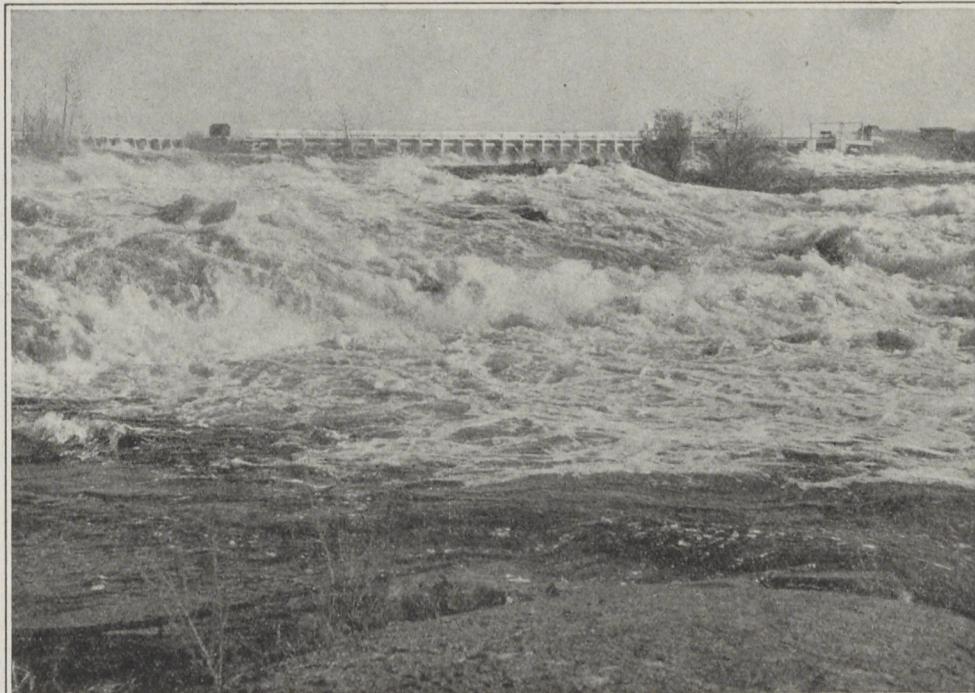
The processing and industrial use of Manitoba farm products offers a great field for the enterprising industrialist in rural Manitoba. The Co-op Vegetable Oils, Ltd., is one example of a new industry based on agriculture, which is now being established in Manitoba.

The Manitoba Government is constantly on the alert for new developments of this nature, and recently retained Dr. H. H. Saunderson of the Chemistry Department of the University of Manitoba, to make a thorough study of the further possibilities along these lines. Dr. Saunderson's report entitled "The Industrial Utilization of Plant and Animal Products, Province of Manitoba," was published on behalf of the Government of Manitoba in 1944, and will repay careful reading. A copy may be had by applying to the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, 246 Legislative Building.

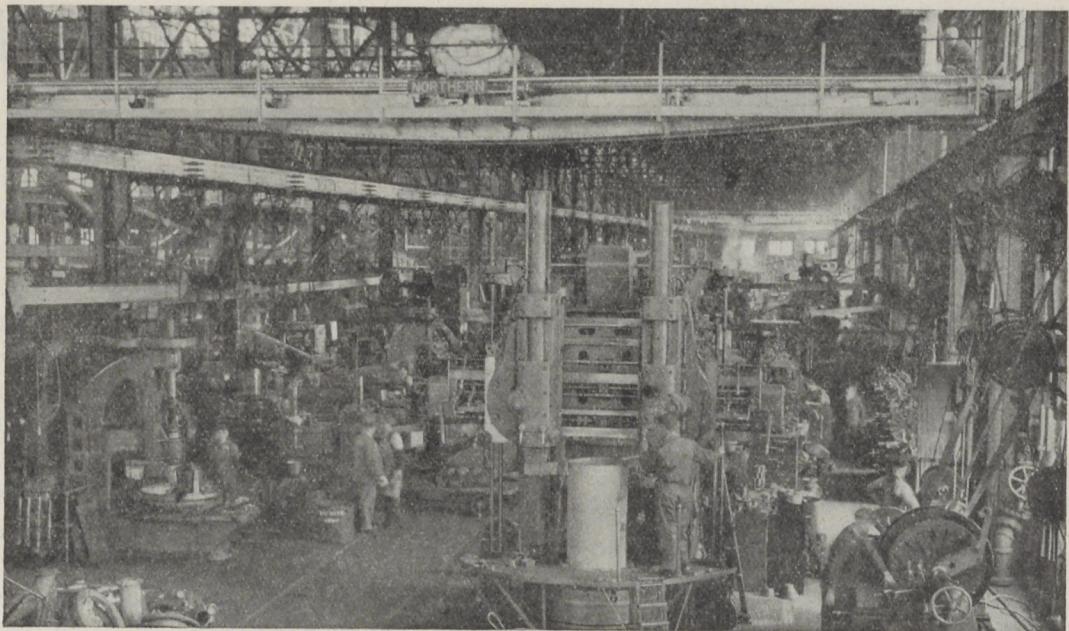
If you have had some technical training, but feel you require more, facilities are available at the Manitoba Technical Institute to give you the training you need. This Institute is operated by the Manitoba Government, who bought the assembly plant formerly owned by the Ford Motor Company, for this purpose. The work that has been done by the Manitoba Technical Institute in wartime has made a substantial contribution to the war effort, and will make an equally important contribution in peacetime.

The Manitoba Government enacted the Apprenticeship Act in 1944, and under the modern provisions of that Act, you have the opportunity to "earn while you learn" any one of a large number of trades.

Whether you become an employer or an employee, you will be vitally interested in the action which has been taken by the Manitoba Government to maintain



Ample power reserves for Farm Electrification and Industrial Development



Interior view of C.P.R. Weston Shops

harmonious labour relations in the province, to ensure the safety of workmen, to provide speedy and effective means of collecting wages, to see that the wages paid represent a fair return for the worker, and that employees have the benefit of the most modern and sanitary conditions. A large body of legislation is now in force in Manitoba, some of which is old, some of which is new, but all of which is up to date.

The Manitoba Government considers that it is desirable to avoid jurisdictional difficulties in the administration of labour laws. To this end, it considered that Manitoba in wartime should have one single labour code applicable to all industries in Manitoba. The Dominion under its emergency wartime powers had promulgated the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations as applicable only to war industries. The Manitoba Government made these regulations applicable to non-war industries in Manitoba, and to this end suspended the operation of Manitoba's own Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act for the duration of this wartime arrangement. Meanwhile, against the possibility that all of the provinces and the Dominion may not be able to agree upon a uniform labour code for Canada after the war, the Manitoba Government is taking steps toward the preparation of a labour code for Manitoba in the event of a national uniform labour code not being achieved.

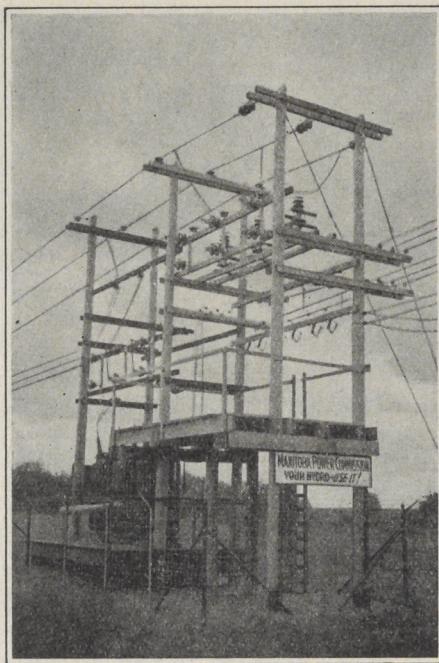
The Fair Wage Act, the Minimum Wage Act and the Shops Regulation Act are all designed to ensure that employees are paid on a fair basis for a fair working day. The Wages Recovery Act provides an effective procedure for recovering the amounts earned, and the provisions of the Mechanics' Lien Act and the Builders' and Workmen's Act prevent workmen from losing the benefit of the work they have done.

Safe and sanitary working conditions are maintained under the provisions of the Building Trades Protection Act, the Elevator and Hoist Act, the Manitoba Factories Act and the Steam Boiler and Pressure Plant Act, to name only a few of the relevant statutes.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was extensively revised at the 1945 session of the Manitoba Legislature after a full and frank consultation with the representatives of employers and employees.

It is in the interests of employers, employees and the general public to constantly examine and revise measures of this nature. In this respect Manitoba has been in the forefront, and will continue to take all necessary action to ensure that its legislation embodies the most advanced principles.

ELECTRICITY ON



Manitoba Power Commission
Rural Sub-station

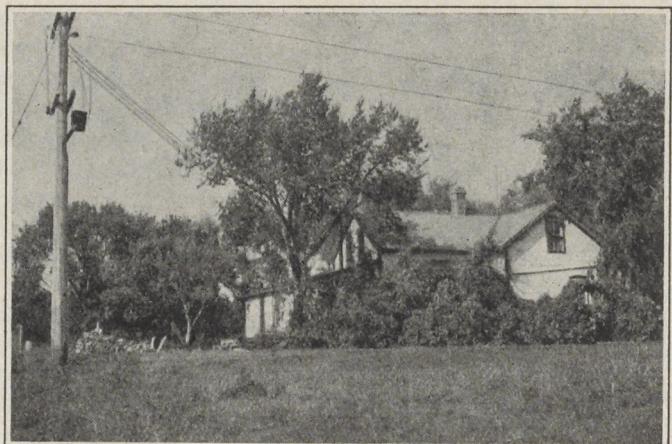
The government's plan to bring cheap electricity to the rural areas of Manitoba has set the example for the whole of Canada. It was the Manitoba government in 1942 to make a study of all possible methods of bringing electricity to the rural areas. This report was entitled "A Farm Electrification Programme" and was based on the recommendations of the Commission and work is now in progress to implement the report. The report is very comprehensive, and it is important that all the benefits which will result both in reducing the cost of electricity and in the extensive use of machinery and also by making rural life more comfortable should be known. If you aren't already convinced of the tremendous benefits of electricity in the rural areas, a casual reading of this important report will satisfy you. Many more reports of this kind are going to be made when this rural electrification programme is completed. You may obtain a copy from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ottawa.



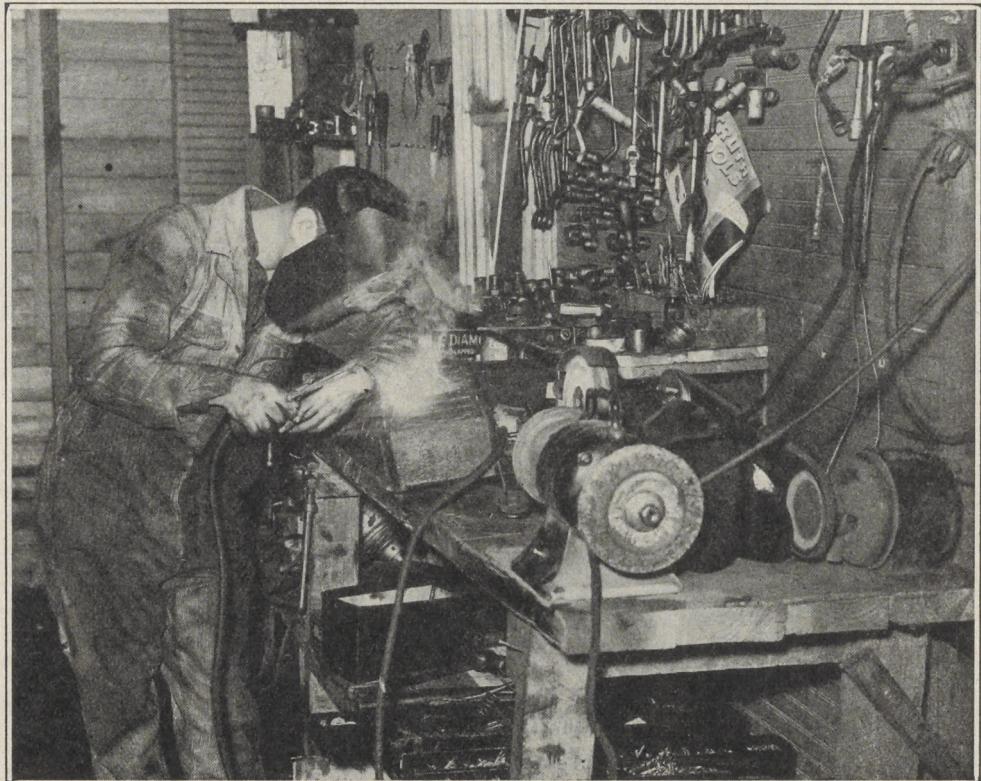
Hoisting Hay Electrically

ON YOUR FARM

cheap electricity to all farmers in Manitoba Canada. A Commission was set up by the of all possibilities, and their report was sub-
This report has been published under the mme." The government has accepted the d work is already underway on this project. it is impossible to set out in this pamphlet reducing the cost of production by the more making rural life more attractive to all. If mendous advantages which will follow from bringing electric power to the farmer, even a t will satisfy you that great improvements electrification programme goes into full effect. rtment of Agriculture.



Modern Manitoba Electrified Farm
Supplied by M.P.C.



The Farm Workshop

Highways

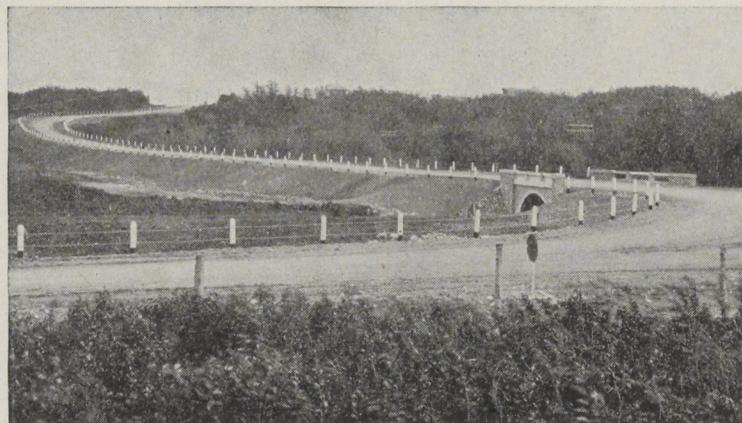
The shortage of men, materials and machinery during wartime has forced the province to greatly curtail new construction since the war began. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity to use this period for extensive planning for the highway construction which will be required after the war, and also to work out a comprehensive scheme to protect members of the public against injuries and loss occasioned by motor vehicles making use of the highways.

Considerable research was done by the government to work out the most advanced legislation possible, dealing with safety to life and limb upon the highways and with the financial responsibility of owners and drivers of motor vehicles in this province. Representations were made to the government on behalf of insurance companies, truckers and all other organizations of highway users. As a result of the conferences held, new legislation was prepared and enacted at the 1945 session of the legislature, which is at least as progressive as any upon the continent. This legislation is now contained in Part VII of the Highway Traffic Act, and will come into force on proclamation.

The main feature of this legislation is to guarantee that any person who sustains bodily injury as a result of the operation of a motor vehicle and is entitled to judgment for damages as a result, shall be able to collect the amount to which he is entitled, even though the person who caused the injury is financially unable to pay the amount of the judgment which has been entered against him.

An Unsatisfied Judgment Fund will be set up which will be kept at a total of between \$100,000 and \$175,000. Until such time as this fund reaches the figure of \$175,000, the sum of one dollar will be added to automobile registration fees. Once the fund has reached \$175,000, and so long as it is not depleted by extraordinarily large payments, it will no longer be necessary to charge this extra fee.

Perhaps the best way to explain how this fund will be used would be to take yourself as an example. We will assume you are walking along on a sidewalk minding your own business when, without any warning, an automobile comes up behind you, runs into you, and you find you have a broken leg as a result. After bringing action against the owner or driver of the automobile in court and obtaining judgment, issuing a writ of execution and using the other court processes to try to recover the amount of the judgment, you find that the owner or driver of the car is financially worthless and unable to pay your judgment. Under these circumstances, you will be entitled to make an application to the court for an order that the amount of your judgment be paid to you out of the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund. On receipt of that order, the Provincial Treasurer will mail you a cheque for the amount to which you are entitled under your judgment.



In addition to setting up this Unsatisfied Judgment Fund, the government by its new legislation has also taken strong measures to ensure that careless or incompetent drivers will be kept off the highway until such time as they can show that they are in a position to satisfy any claim for damages which may be made against them as a result of their negligent operation of an automobile.

Under the provisions of this advanced legislation, you will, as a pedestrian, be relieved of any worry as to the financial consequences of any injury you suffer from the negligent operation of an automobile by somebody else. You will also, as an owner or driver of an automobile, enjoy the peace of mind which results from the knowledge that you will not only be indemnified yourself in respect of personal injury caused by the negligent operation of a motor vehicle (a protection which is not provided under any existing four point or five point automobile policies), but that other motorists and pedestrians will be similarly protected.

The benefit of this modern legislation will become more apparent in the years following the war when the supply of new automobiles permits the increased use of the greatly improved post-war highway system which is to be constructed in the province.

For the purpose of this pamphlet, there is no need to give statistics respecting the number of miles of highways to be built or improved, the different types of construction which will be adopted or the estimated total cost. It is sufficient to say that the completion of the new deal between the Dominion and the provinces which is now under negotiation will make it possible to implement the province's present plans for a vast improvement not only in the main highways of the province, but in all secondary roads, tourist roads and roads in mining areas.

One of the results which will follow from the increased highway traffic in Manitoba in the post-war years, will be to provide opportunities for qualified mechanics and for enterprising individuals who wish to supply adequate hotel, filling station and garage accommodation for the tourist trade.



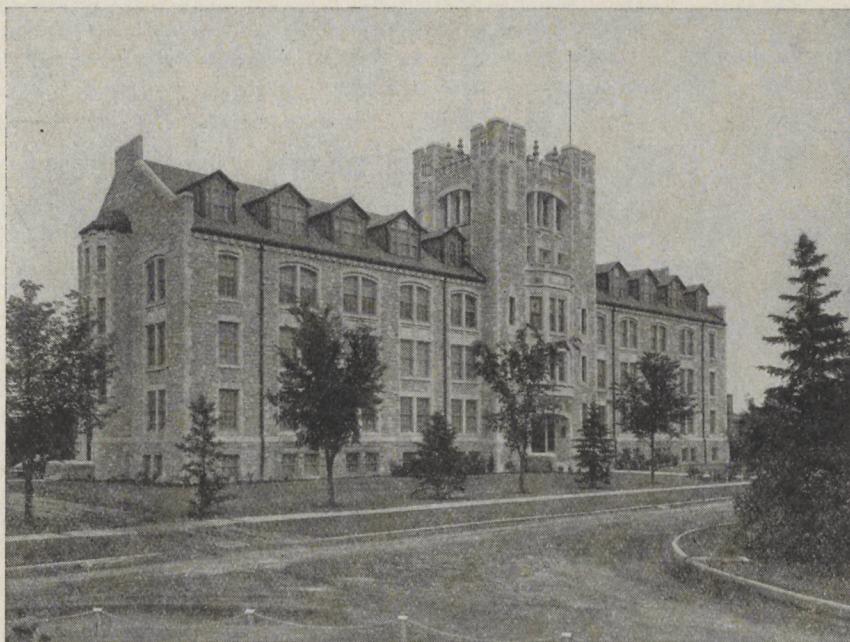
Shelter belts improve highways

Education

If you were one of the many Manitoba teachers who enlisted to serve your country in wartime, the one change which will be of greatest importance to you is the fact that since 1939 the minimum salary for teachers has been doubled. At the present time no fully qualified teacher is paid less than \$100.00 a month, and the average annual salary paid to teachers throughout the province is over \$1,200.00.

The Department of Education has had to meet an unprecedented situation since the beginning of the war. Large numbers of qualified teachers enlisted with His Majesty's forces, engaged in war work of a civilian nature, or left the profession to accept more lucrative employment. As a result, the Department has been hard pressed to find adequate replacements, and has been able to carry on only by adopting the expedient of issuing limited certificates to individuals with incomplete qualifications, permitting them to teach for limited periods and subject to other restrictions. These teachers have accomplished a great deal in the emergency, but the large majority of them will be glad to see the fully qualified teachers return to their posts.

You will recall that the Teachers' Retirement Fund was established shortly before the beginning of the war, with financial assistance given by the Manitoba Government. Regulations have been made under the Act which enable you to get credit for your period of service in the armed forces, so that your pension rights as a teacher will be just the same as if you had not been away. The higher salaries now being paid to Manitoba teachers and the existence of the Retirement Fund make this important profession much more attractive than it has ever been before.



Arts Building, University of Manitoba

Select Committee on Education

The Manitoba Government is keenly aware of the need for still further improvements in education. For that reason, a Select Committee of the Manitoba Legislature was appointed to enquire into all aspects of the situation. That Committee made a thorough investigation, not only in Manitoba, but in other provinces and in some of the States to the south of us. At the conclusion of its deliberations, a very comprehensive report was submitted by the Committee this year embodying its findings and containing a large number of recommendations. This report was adopted by the Legislature and printed copies can be obtained from the Department of Education.

Close and careful consideration will be given by the Legislature to the Committee's recommendations, and it can be expected that the action taken will be limited only by the financial resources of the province. The Government has already enacted legislation to authorize the setting up of two larger school units on a trial basis, to ascertain by a practical test what economies and increased services can be accomplished by adopting a larger territorial unit than formerly.

The government has also acted on another recommendation of the Select Committee, in respect of Adult Education. The Committee expressed the view that there was a need to co-ordinate the work of the many agencies in this field and recommended that a survey be made of the whole situation. A commission has been appointed to carry out this task and it is now at work.

Veterans' Education

You are already familiar with the provisions which have been made by the Dominion Government under the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order, the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, and the Veterans' Land Act, to ensure that veterans will be able to obtain vocational and technical training, a university education, pre-matriculation training, special courses in agriculture, etc., and receive certain benefits during the training period.

The Manitoba Government is working in the closest co-operation with the Dominion Government in these matters. It is already apparent that the large number of veterans who intend to take university courses will not only require the fullest use of existing accommodation, but will require the erection at an early date of new buildings.

For veterans who desire to enter university but are not yet fully qualified, the Manitoba Government is conducting courses at the Manitoba Technical Institute. Instruction is given on an individual basis in whatever subjects are required to enable the veteran to obtain the standing necessary before he can begin his university course.



Manitoba Technical Institute

Many veterans who intend to take advantage of the Veterans' Land Act will feel the need for a short course in agriculture before settling down on their farms. Others will want to take the full degree course or the diploma course (2 years) in agriculture. All of these courses are available to qualified veterans.

Reference has already been made to the facilities for vocational training at the Manitoba Technical Institute, where veterans can receive the instruction required to fit them for industry. Although the accommodation at the Institute is already large, plans have been made for the erection of further buildings to ensure that no veteran will be turned away for the lack of space.

The government is also completing its plan to provide at an early date expert instruction in other aspects of commercial life, which will perhaps be of more direct interest to women veterans.

Public Schools

During wartime it has been impossible to obtain the men or materials necessary to keep all school buildings up to the high standards which the Manitoba Government desired, nor has it been possible to build the new accommodation which is necessary. The construction of new school buildings and the remodelling of existing accommodation which will be needed in the next two or three years will require a capital outlay of more than \$6,000,000. In addition, it is planned to construct and equip new technical vocational schools in Winnipeg and numerous other districts in the province at an estimated cost of \$4,800,000.

The Manitoba Government is keenly aware of the difficulties which have been encountered in providing adequate school accommodation and instruction in some areas of the province. To meet the difficulty, the Provincial Government has made annual equalization grants. For the current year these grants amount to \$525,000, a substantial increase over preceding years. In this way, the Manitoba Government ensures that no child in the province is denied the opportunity of adequate schooling, no matter where he lives.



Modern Country School

With a similar end in view, the government inaugurated in 1938 a plan for scholarships and the amount made available for this purpose has been greatly increased in the last few years. As a result, students who show ability but lack financial resources are able to pursue studies in university and normal school, and take commercial, nursing, medical, music, high school and summer school courses. In 1945, the government provided \$30,000 for this purpose.

Apart from education in public school, action has also been taken by the Manitoba Government in other branches of education. The Trade-Schools Regulation Act was brought into force in 1940. The provisions of that Act result in the close inspection and supervision by the government of the standards and costs of all private agencies which carry on the business of furnishing instruction in trades, etc. The effect of this statute is to protect you from paying out good money for inferior instruction.

Natural Resources

It was not until 1930 that the Provincial Government succeeded in having control of the natural resources of Manitoba returned to the province. Since that time a great deal has been accomplished in undertaking the development of these various resources in such a way as to obtain for the people of Manitoba the full benefit which can be derived from them.

The combined value of the output of Manitoba's natural resources in 1933 amounted to \$18,050,000. In 1944, the amount was \$37,400,000, more than double the 1933 figure.

The extent to which mining development has proceeded in Manitoba is well known, and it is reasonable to expect that the release of man-power and equipment at the conclusion of the war will permit an immediate resumption of the intensive development which was being undertaken at the time the war broke out.

One of the outstanding facts about mining development in Manitoba, as well as in other mining provinces of Canada, is that established mines are being depleted more rapidly than new mines are being established. It is, therefore, essential that prospecting be resumed on a much more intensive basis than it has been carried on during the war years.



Flin Flon—the city that mining built

To encourage prospectors, and to ensure that they will be efficient in their work, the Manitoba Government proposes to establish a course for prospectors' training. The plan is to select about 50 young men of good education and physique who will be given a three months' course of instruction by university professors and mining experts, dealing with all aspects of geology, mapping, advice on the drafting of mining agreements, instruction in the use of prospecting instruments, instruction in trapping, fishing and wild life, conservation and courses in first aid. This three months' course of instruction will be followed by a four months' field course during which the trainees will live under canvas and will receive practical instruction on all the subjects which are essential to success as a prospector.

It is also proposed to sink an exploratory drill hole in the southwestern portion of the province to obtain a complete geological section of the rock formations of that area. The information obtained from such a geological test hole will be of great assistance in determining the future possibilities of that area for oil or gas prospecting.

Since the war began, production of salt from the Neepawa plant has been greatly increased and the production of peat moss has been introduced on a large scale. Production of other non-metallic minerals such as gypsum has also increased greatly. It is proposed to make further intensive investigation into the possibilities of using other non-metallic minerals in Manitoba to a greater extent.

The requirements of the war have resulted in an increased production of timber, lumber, pulpwood and other wood products from the forests of Manitoba. This is illustrated by the increase in value of forest products from approximately \$4,000,000 in 1938 to \$7,500,000 in 1944. In order to maintain and expand the use of these forest resources, the Manitoba Government has prepared comprehensive plans for the full development of thirteen forested areas in Manitoba. In several instances, these areas also have great possibilities as parks and summer resort areas. The work involved in carrying out these plans will require a considerable increase in roads, fire guards, forestry experts, etc., as well as the construction of suitable buildings and facilities for making full use of the recreational possibilities of the Whiteshell, Athapapuskow and other areas in the province.

Since 1940, Manitoba has led all other Canadian provinces in the production of fresh water fish. Approximately 40% of the total Canadian production now comes from this province. In 1944, the market value of this production amounted to \$4,522,203, an all-time high, and more than 6,275 men were engaged in Manitoba's commercial fisheries during that period. A new sport fish hatchery has been constructed in the Whiteshell Reserve, and it is proposed to make full use of the attraction which sport fishing has for tourists south of the border.



Hauling in the Catch



The Whitefish fleet leaving for the fishing grounds

One of the most outstanding developments which has occurred since the Manitoba Government regained control over the natural resources of this province, has been the development of fur producing areas. In 1944, the value of all fur produced in Manitoba, both from the wild and from fur farms, amounted to \$4,355,-000, an all-time high.

Five areas in different parts of the province have been established as fur rehabilitation blocks. In these areas the province has assumed full control over trapping operations, has spent a good deal of money in constructing engineering projects to control the water levels, and has regulated the methods and amounts of trapping and the disposition of the proceeds obtained from the sale of the pelts. As a result, the fur production from these areas has been greatly stimulated, and the trappers have not only increased their income, but have received it at regular intervals so as to ensure that they have a steady income from their work. Since 1940, these fur blocks have produced 1,058,497 pelts which were sold for \$2,312,358. The sum of \$1,545,378 has been distributed among the trappers and the province has received a revenue of \$413,300 in addition to the royalties collected. In the post-war years it is proposed to extend these principles to other areas in the province.

Since the beginning of the war, the system of registered traplines has also been introduced both in the Whiteshell and in the Northern area. Under this system, the trapper is given exclusive rights in a designated area. It is, therefore, in his own interests to see that proper conservation practices are followed, and that nothing is done to deplete the number of fur-bearers in his area. The good results following from this policy are already in evidence, and an agreement has been entered into between the Manitoba Government and the Dominion Government for an extension of this policy in the post-war period.



Transplanting young trees at Spruce Woods Nursery

For their courtesy in permitting use of the illustrations in this pamphlet, acknowledgment is made to the Canadian Army, the R.C.A.F., the C.P.R., Canada Packers Ltd., the Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, and the Manitoba Government's Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Public Welfare, and Mines and Natural Resources.

Health

As a member of the armed forces, your health has been a matter of prime importance to yourself and to your country. The services of qualified medical officers and nurses have been available to you, as well as the best possible hospital facilities and the most modern equipment and methods of treatment. All this has been made available to you as part of your pay.

The need for healthy citizens in peacetime is no less important than the need for healthy fighting men and women in wartime, and you will be interested in the measures which have been taken by the Manitoba Government to safeguard this important asset.

We have already referred to the way in which the Manitoba Government supervises certain trades and industries, to ensure that safety precautions are observed so as to prevent accidents and illness arising from your employment. To assist employers and employees to obtain the maximum in good health and the minimum in health hazards in industry, the Department of Health and Public Welfare has established an adequate service in Industrial Hygiene including an especially trained physician, a nurse, an engineer, a chemist and a well equipped laboratory. These services are available to all industries. During the war this service was extensively used by the armed forces and by war industries in order that every precaution might be taken to prevent ill health from industrial hazards. We have also referred to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act which ensure that no person under that Act shall lose his income as a result of industrial accidents. When the new provisions of the Highway Traffic Act are brought into force, you will also be protected from financial loss as a result of being injured by a negligent motorist.



Industry safeguards worker's health

Manitoba's Health Plan

Those measures are of great assistance as far as they go, but the Manitoba Government feels that there is need for a much broader and more comprehensive scheme to ensure that no person who needs medical attention or hospitalization shall be prevented from receiving it merely because he or she can't afford to pay for it.

Accordingly, the Manitoba Government has worked out a plan whereby adequate medical and hospital treatment can be made available to all who require it. To fully carry out these plans, the co-operation of the Dominion Government and the Manitoba municipalities is required. More doctors, dentists and nurses will be needed. More hospitals must be built and they must be supplied with the most modern equipment.

To enable this plan to be put into effect, the Manitoba Legislature enacted the Health Services Act in the spring of 1945. The provisions of that Act and the detailed explanation of how this health plan will achieve its purpose, are all set out in the publication entitled "The Manitoba Health Plan" and need not be repeated here. You can obtain a copy of the booklet from the Division of Health and Welfare Education, Department of Health and Public Welfare, 320 Sherbrook Street. For the present purpose, it is sufficient to say that the plan sets out to prevent disease wherever possible, and where it cannot be prevented, to make modern medical skill and services available to all the people of Manitoba. It is not the policy of the Manitoba Government to force the adoption of this plan. It is up to the people of the various districts of the province to determine whether they wish to take advantage of the opportunity to share in the benefits which will result from the scheme. Requests already received from local communities indicate that within five years all of Manitoba will have a reasonably high standard of health services. The Manitoba Government stands ready to play its part.



You will recall that the Manitoba Hospital Service Association had been incorporated and was just getting nicely underway with its plans for easy payment of hospitalization, when the war broke out. Since that time the scheme has worked out very successfully and the number of individuals taking advantage of it has increased greatly.

In 1942 the "Manitoba Medical Service" was incorporated and has established a plan whereby members, in return for a fixed monthly payment, become entitled to medical service when necessary.

The services rendered by the Manitoba Hospital Association and the Manitoba Medical Service are independent of the Government. Considered in relation to the Province's Health Plan, they indicate the manner in which objectives can be achieved by co-operation between the government and private individuals.

The Manitoba Government has recognized the increased costs which hospitals have incurred during wartime conditions and has accordingly increased the grant which is paid annually by the government to assist in the maintenance of hospitals of the province. In the course of the next few years many new hospitals will be built and most of the present hospitals, particularly those in rural Manitoba, will be remodelled. This will mean that adequate hospital facilities will soon be available within reasonable distance for all Manitoba citizens.

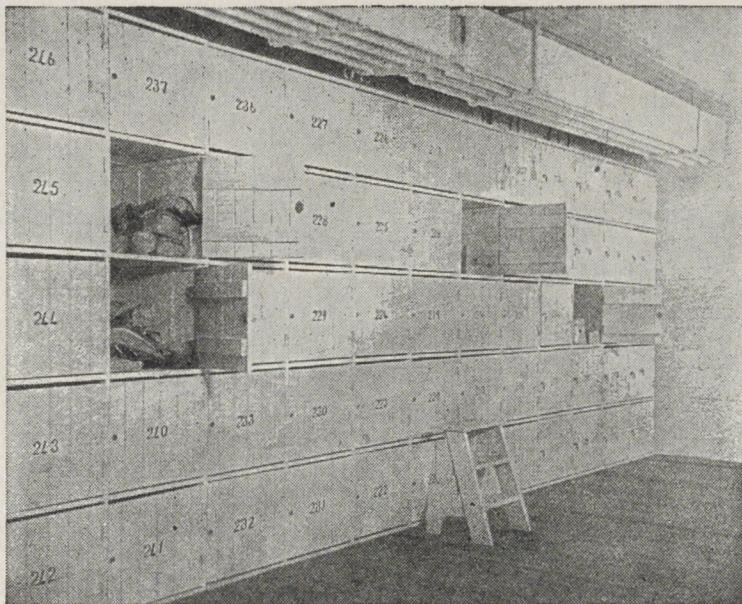
In the field of Mental Health Manitoba has always been in the forefront. In our Reconstruction Programme adequate provision is being made for sufficient hospital accommodation for all those who may suffer from mental disease or defect and your government has authorized the establishment of the most far reaching preventive programme of any province of the Dominion. Mental Health Clinics will be established to cover the whole province just as rapidly as the necessary trained personnel can be obtained.

The requirements of the armed forces, together with increased civilian work, resulted in a severe shortage of trained nurses in the war years. To meet one aspect of the problem, the Manitoba Legislature in 1945 enacted the Licensed Practical Nurses Act. Provision is made in that statute for the training, licensing and regulation of practical nurses who are authorized, subject to the approval of a qualified physician, to perform nursing duties during convalescence, after child-birth, and during mild types of illness, etc.

The Manitoba Government is also co-operating with the Dominion Government in promoting physical fitness in the province. The Manitoba Physical Fitness Act, enacted by the Manitoba Legislature in 1945, sets up a Physical Fitness Council for Manitoba to advise the Minister of Health and Public Welfare in all means of promoting physical fitness. Provision is also made for the appointment of a Director of Physical Fitness for Manitoba.

There has been, since the war began, a great increase in quick-freezing and cold storage plants in Manitoba. To ensure that these plants are built and operated in accordance with the most modern methods, the Frozen Food Locker Plant Act was passed by the Manitoba Legislature in 1945, giving the Minister of Health and Public Welfare the power to license and regulate them. A continued expansion in the number of plants of this nature can be expected as more materials become available and the benefits of the service become more well-known. To assist in the control of these plants and to supervise all aspects of Food Production and distribution which may have a bearing on health the Division of Food Control of the Department of Health and Public Welfare has been re-organized and a qualified veterinarian with special training in health has been engaged to direct the activities of the Division.

In order that there may be available to every person authentic material on all matters pertaining to health, Manitoba has established within the Department of Health and Public Welfare a division of Health and Welfare which is the most efficient organization of its kind in Canada. Anyone on request can obtain authoritative information on any health problem.



Quick Freezing Plant

To protect our mothers and ensure healthy children there is a division within the Department of Health and Public Welfare especially concerned with Maternal and Child Hygiene. The activities of this division should result in a steady improvement in the health of mothers and children until ultimately every mother will have the optimum in good health and every child born healthy will reach adult life physically and mentally sound and be able to take his proper place in society.

Public Welfare

To ensure that the efficiency of the Manitoba Government's Department of Health and Public Welfare remained at a high level, the American Public Welfare Association was invited to make a survey and report with recommendations. Several suggestions were made by the Association, relating to matters of administration, and many of these have already been put into effect. Provision has been made for the appointment of a Director of Health and a Director of Public Welfare, and a Public Welfare Advisory Committee has been set up. The Old Age Pensions Board has been re-organized by the appointment of a full-time chairman and the inclusion of a woman on the Board.

The government believes that the aftermath of war will bring many new social problems. Greater measures looking to social security for all are bound to become a part of any new social order. On this premise it seemed imperative that our Welfare organization should be completely re-organized, the main emphasis being placed on extension of services and decentralization of welfare work. Within the course of the next few years Welfare Services and advice will be available to every Manitoba citizen no matter where he lives or what his economic status.

***Directory of Veterans' Rehabilitation Agencies
in Manitoba***

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Commercial Building

Winnipeg, Manitoba

VETERANS' LAND ACT OFFICES:

J. C. FULLER, District Superintendent

Dominion Public Building

Winnipeg, Manitoba

C. R. BRADFORD, Regional Supervisor

Grain Exchange Annex

Winnipeg, Manitoba

A. LAND, Regional Supervisor

Strand Building

Brandon, Manitoba

DONALD GRANT, Regional Supervisor

Post Office Building

Dauphin, Manitoba

CANADIAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

COL. J. NEISH, Regional Director

1110 McArthur Building

Winnipeg, Manitoba

WINNIPEG COUNCIL ON REHABILITATION AND
POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION:

COL. R. L. DENISON, Chairman

3rd Floor, Commercial Building

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Citizens' Rehabilitation Committees in Manitoba

Town or R.M.	Name of Chairman
Arbog	B. J. Lifman
Arden	Laurence Lees
Austin	L. D. Campbell
Balmoral	John Inkster
Birtle	H. Greeves
Boissevain	C. N. Mains
Brandon	Dr. J. R. C. Evans
Bruxelles	J. L. Hacault
Carman	F. W. Humphries
Cartwright	Dr. D. A. Davidson
Charleswood	James Dripps
Clear Lake	Sterling Fraser, Onanole, Man.
Clearwater	Alex Milne
Crystal City	W. G. McNamee
Darlingford	W. E. Veals
Dauphin	Archdn. H. E. Bridgett
Deloraine	A. H. Atkinson
Elgin	J. G. Oliver
Elkhorn	J. H. Hennan
Emerson	N. C. McLean
Erickson	Emil Johnson
Flin Flon	M. A. Roche
Foxwarren	T. Jackson
Gilbert Plains	Rev. T. B. Pearson
Gladstone	A. N. Leckie
Glenboro	F. G. Biles
Glenora	R. H. Galloway, Pilot Mound, Man.
Grandview	J. N. Belton
Griswold	R. E. Crampain
Gunton	J. E. Gray
Hamiota	Rev. W. G. Onions
Hartney	J. L. Crowe
Killarney	W. C. Simpson
Langruth	V. Bjarnarson
LaRiviere	Wm. M. Fargey
Mather	Rev. N. R. Wright
Melita	Robt. Banks
Miami (See R.M. of Thompson)	
Miniota	J. R. Lynch
Minnedosa	Dr. E. H. Clarke
Minto and Heaslip	Roy Young, Minto, Man.
Morden	H. A. Cochlan
Morris	L. A. Slater
MacGregor	Rev. Cecil A. J. King
Napinka	H. M. Houck

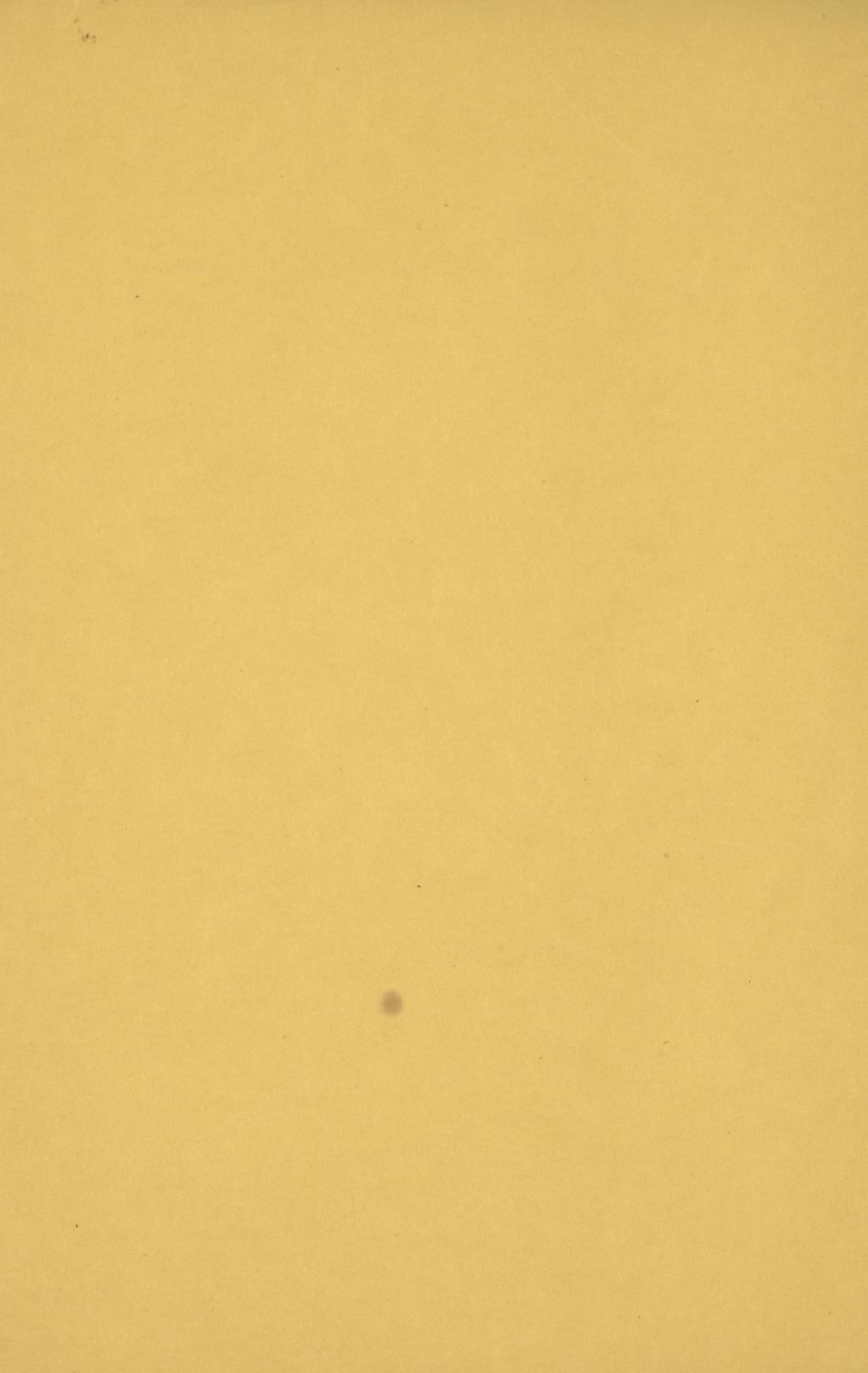
Town or R.M.	Name of Chairman
Neepawa	W. G. Pollock
Newdale	I. S. DeWitt
Norwood-St. Boniface	Rev. Father E. Lavoie, Archbishop's Palace, St. Boniface, Man.
Oak Lake	P. W. Paul
Oak River	G. P. Gleeson
Oakville	Rev. R. C. Matthews
Pembina-Manitou	W. A. Pommer, Manitou, Man.
Pilot Mound and District	J. C. Winram, Pilot Mound, Man.
Pine Falls	N. Collier
Plumas	J. Rogers
Portage la Prairie	J. C. Miller
Rapid City	Rev. D. Gracey
R.M. of Ritchot	Francois Legal, St. Adolphe, Man.
Rivers	H. M. Harvey
Roblin	T. A. Cameron
Roland	C. W. Midwinter
Rossburn	S. J. O. McFeeitors
Russell	A. G. Smellie
St. James	Wm. Dawe, 458 Roseberry St., St. James, Man.
St. Vital	W. M. Anderson (Sec.) c/o Canadian Legion, St. Vital, Man.
Selkirk	L. G. Howard
Shoal Lake	G. A. Lauman
Somerset	F. L. Sparling
Souris	Rev. E. A. Syme
Stony Mountain	E. R. R. Mills
Stonewall	Frank Dyer
Strathclair	Geo. C. Foster
R.M. of Tache	Hon. Sauveur Marcoux, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
The Pas	N. S. Devenny
R.M. of Thompson	W. N. Lenton, Miami, Man.
Transcona	Robert Taylor
Treherne	C. S. Marks, Rathwell, Man.
Virden	Dr. H. N. Thompson
Wawanese	C. L. Atkinson
Winnipegosis	C. G. Spencer
Elm Creek	Rev. R. Brookson

*This Pamphlet was prepared for you and for
all other Manitoba veterans.*

*We have tried to give you a brief outline of the
developments which have occurred in Manitoba
during the war, and also to indicate some of the
developments which can be expected to take place
now that the war has been won.*

*In a publication of this nature we could not
hope to answer all the questions which may have
occurred to each one of you. To find the answer
to some of Manitoba's problems, we will have to
combine our efforts for years to come.*

*If we have been able to make you realize how
glad we are to have you back with us, and how
much we are relying on you to play a full part in
building a greater Manitoba on the solid founda-
tions that now exist, then this pamphlet will
have succeeded in its main purpose.*



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MITTEE, LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.